

Prices and Prospects.

Price of \$2.75 Paid for Small Quantities of Furnace Coke Does Not Apply to Best Grade

Rules Only for Floating Ton-nages Absorbed by Miscellaneous Buyers.

ANY INCREASE IN DEMAND

World Clean Up Visible Supply and Advance Prices Promptly; Heating Is Active at \$2.50-\$2.75, According to Quality; Spot Furnace Soft.

Special to The Weekly Courier
PITTSBURGH Jan. 25.—There is no escaping the fact that standard furnace coke for spot shipment can be bought at \$2.75 or at the lowest price seen since the present wage scale went into effect. There are various arguments against the \$2.75 price that it is below the actual cost of production that no large quantities can be bought at the figure that it does not apply to the "best" coke, and so on.

The market situation arises from the fact that but a small proportion of the blast furnaces that normally use purchased Connellsville coke are now in the market while those that are in blast are being well supplied under contracts and have no occasion to buy spot coke. Sometimes when coke operators are doing well in shipping against contract there are trifle delays and a furnace has to buy spot coke on that account but this does not occur now. There being practically no demand for spot furnace coke on the part of the furnaces the floating supply has to be absorbed by the miscellaneous buyers whose wants are never heavy compared with tonnages used by blast furnaces and whose demand just now is particularly light.

Most of the furnace coke now in the market is a sort of by-product produced because a coke plant cannot make all the furnace coke it needs. While there are some plants making furnace coke that do not have sufficient outlet in regular way for the furnace coke they make. The market for heating coke for which there is good demand which runs from \$2.50 to \$2.75 according to quality does support the furnace coke market. The common conception that furnace coke is "better" than heating coke is not strictly accurate. In normal times it has brought a better price but it does not follow that it is better than heating coke for many uses of heating coke would not be satisfied with a good furnace coke one that would suit a blast furnace very well.

A very moderate demand from blast furnaces for spot furnace coke would soon clean up the visible supply and market prices would promptly advance. The fact that several first quarter contracts were made at less than \$2.25 indicates that the spot market would not advance to \$2.25 unless there were a very fair demand in decided in the near future.

The iron and steel situation as a matter of fact has been growing poorer since the first of the year. The iron market has been softening in price in some markets and in all districts the demand is very poor worse than was expected. In steel production the demand instead of increasing seems to have been decreasing in the past week or two. The Carnegie Steel Company will probably put on another blast furnace this week making 6 of the company stacks in operation but this is rather against the general trend of work operations have been decreasing. The coke market of course can not easily improve when the iron and steel market in general is not improving.

The spot furnace coke market continues to grow softer not by way of the minimum price for really standard coke declining but by the higher prices formerly obtainable for the best brands disappearing. Recently the \$3.50 price for certain brands of furnace coke disappeared and now the \$4.25 price is first in evidence than formerly. There is still a little coke selling at \$1.25 but not nearly as much as a few weeks ago. The more common price is \$4.00 while perhaps a still more common price is \$3.75. As reported a week ago, furnace coke has been offered at \$3.50 but there do not seem to have been any offerings of really standard coke which means properly selected coke at that figure. Demand for furnace coke on the whole is decidedly light and is perhaps lighter than a month ago. The coke market as a whole is quotable as follows:

Spot furnace coke \$3.75 to \$4.00
Contract furnace coke \$3.50 to \$3.75
Spot heating coke \$2.50 to \$2.75
The Pittsburgh district coal market has not improved in the past week. Demand upon the district is practically confined to high grade gas coal and a little domestic lump or breeze for steam grades and ordinary gas. Asked by the operators because their cost are high on account of the wage increase being such as to throw the

COKE FREIGHT RATES

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Kiskadee and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows per ton of 2000 pounds effective August 1, 1920.

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	\$2.10
Buffalo	2.10
London	2.10
Chicago	2.10
Cleveland	2.10
Columbus	2.10
Detroit	2.10
E. St. Louis	2.10
Indianapolis	2.10
St. Louis	2.10
St. Paul	2.10
Wash. D. C.	2.10
Wilmington	2.10
Yonkers	2.10
Albany	2.10
Buffalo	2.10
Chicago	2.10
Cleveland	2.10
Columbus	2.10
Detroit	2.10
E. St. Louis	2.10
Indianapolis	2.10
St. Louis	2.10
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Wash. D. C.	2.10
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Yonkers	2.10
Albany	2.10

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WASHINGTON Jan. 25.—Representatives of the steel industry today before the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with the investigation into transportation levels renewed their demand that the 40 per cent increase in freight rates ordered in 1920 be removed.

Most of the witnesses expressed the opinion that the present high freight level constitutes the chief obstacle to a return of business prosperity.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1922				WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14, 1922			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
CONNELLVILLE	18,480	12,113	14,240	22,480	18,151	4,214	14,210	25,930
LOWER CONNELLVILLE	17,019	2,913	11,086	17,019	17,019	2,993	11,014	34,370
TOTALS	35,499	15,026	25,326	39,499	35,170	7,207	25,224	60,300

FURNACE OVENS	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1922				WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14, 1922			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
CONNELLVILLE	15,170	3,415	11,755	15,200	15,170	3,415	11,755	15,200
LOWER CONNELLVILLE	6,886	777	6,189	10,620	6,886	777	6,189	10,620
TOTALS	22,056	4,192	17,944	25,820	22,056	4,192	17,944	25,820

MERCHANT OVENS	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 21, 1922				WEEK ENDING JANUARY 14, 1922			
	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
CONNELLVILLE	3,254	799	2,455	7,280	3,254	799	2,455	7,280
LOWER CONNELLVILLE	10,844	2,116	7,727	21,140	10,844	2,116	7,727	21,140
TOTALS	14,098	2,915	10,182	28,420	14,098	2,915	10,182	28,420

STAGE IS SET FOR A COAL STRIKE, IS BELIEF OF HOOVER

Gives Public Warning of What to Expect When Agreements Expire.

MINERS OPPOSE WAGE CUT

Operators Demand Reduction in Order That They Can Compete With Union Districts; Both Sides Refuse Hoover's Plans for Arbitration

WASHINGTON Jan. 24.—Warning of an impending general strike in the country's coal industry has been given by Secretary Hoover who declared that the public should know what to expect when the national agreements covering the wages and working conditions of miners expire April 1. The stage he said appears to be set for a strike in the bituminous coal fields about the last of March. Mr. Hoover did not indicate what the government's plans for meeting such an emergency were but said there had been no conference between representatives of the administration and the miners and operators for about six weeks with no fourth disinterested body toward adjustment of contract questions scheduled at this time by the government. While he did not discuss what the government's attitude might be in the event of a general coal strike, he impression was gained that the administration was regarding without undue alarm the possible approach of such a strike situation.

As the time has approached for the construction of new wage scales and working contracts between the miners and operators in the union fields, the government has been on foot between the mine workers and the employers with Mr. Hoover as the representative of the government taking a tentative part. Operators in the union fields declaring that non union coal producing territory has been asking for increasing proportion of the business have announced their purpose of reducing wages when the contract expires while John J. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has in speeches before union gatherings and statements asserted that the men could accept no reductions. But would seek increases.

Ordinary wage price has been the bituminous industry have begun between an organization of operators in what is known as a central competitive field including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and the union. The agreement reached in this area has been the basis of similar agreements in all the union coal producing districts.

760 Persons Given Aid by State Board in Two-Year Period

HARRISBURG Jan. 25.—Seven hundred and sixty persons have been assisted by the bureau of rehabilitation of the State Department of Labor & Industry during the two years of its existence from January 1, 1920 to January 1, 1922. Clifford R. Connell, commissioner of the department, announced today in a statement made public here. During the two years 2,225 persons have been offered rehabilitation service and 1,674 cases have been registered. Of those registered 1,237 came from industry in general, 610 from the mines, 211 from railroad operation and 211 from agriculture. The commissioner points out that in the centers of high industrial hazard, road cases are treated first in others then services of the bureau having been offered to 774 persons in Philadelphia county and 236 in Allegheny county. The mining counties also reported many in need of rehabilitation.

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STEEL TRADE FAILS TO IMPROVE AS HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED

Freight Rate Situation and Threat of Coal Strike Prevent Usual Expansion at This Time.

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BY-PRODUCT COKE INCREASED SLOWLY DURING DECEMBER

But Was Still 25 Per Cent Below Monthly Average During 1920.

OUTPUT 1,860,000 TONS

Combined Production of By-Product and Bechler Ovens 2,574,000 Tons Little More Than Half That in 1920

The output of by-product coke continued to increase slowly in December but says the monthly report of the United States Geological Survey it was still 25 per cent below the 1920 average. The total production was in round numbers 1,860,000 net tons in the case of over November of 4,000 tons or 2.2 per cent. Part of the increase was attributable to the fact that December is a 31-day month and November a 30-day month. In terms of average daily output the increase was but .05 per cent. The rate of production to capacity averaged 58 per cent as against 35 or even 31 per cent when the demand for coke is most active. In the case of plants were producing and a plants were idle throughout the month.

These statistics are set up in reports from 81 of the 77 plants in existence and include in estimate for the two plants not reporting. The production of beehive coke also increased slightly a total of 514,000 tons being reported. The decrease in beehive coke was due to the fact that the rate of production was 58 per cent as against 35 or even 31 per cent when the demand for coke is most active. In the case of plants were producing and a plants were idle throughout the month.

Coal Operators Protest Purchase Of Spur by B. & O.

Recently a spur line was projected from the Monongahela Railroad to Indian Creek in Monongahela county, W. Va. about 10 miles north of Fairmont. The spur opens up a virgin coal field. It is already long enough to have several mines now giving it tonnage and a large amount of territory has been purchased ahead of its construction. This road was projected to connect the Monongahela Railroad with the Ohio River and was taking shape. It developed some weeks ago that the B. & O. and Ohio Road had put through the spur from the builders and has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a condemnation of the purchase.

Operators Along M. R. in West Va. Form Association

The Monongahela Coal Association composed of operators along the Monongahela railroad and its connections in Northern West Virginia has been organized for the purpose of placing the members in a closer touch with each other respecting problems of the coal industry. The association was formed at a meeting held at the Hotel Hamilton in Fairmont, West Virginia, on January 15, 1922. The association will embrace the entire coal field.

Large Gathering At Community Rally Held at Trotter

One of a series of community gatherings was held Tuesday night at the Trotter Auditorium under the direction of Ben Boyd superintendent of the M. C. Frick Coal Company. The gathering was held in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. The program was a most interesting one and was well attended. The speakers included Mr. Boyd, Mr. Frick, and other prominent citizens of the community.

Production and Output.

Gain at Furnace Ovens Halts; Further Merchant Decrease, Making Output 86,550 Tons

COKE TRADE SUMMARY

The coke production last week indicated again and quite clearly that the coke trade has not yet taken the long expected upward turn. Instead of expansion in opportunities for disposing of coke and in increase in production which would result herefrom there was a perceptible lessening of demand and a further decrease in output. The week differed from that immediately preceding in that both furnace and merchant ovens produced less coke than they had the week before. During which the furnace plants worked ahead materially while the merchant field behind. Last week the regional production of 86,550 tons was 567 tons below that of the week preceding the decline in tonnage having been divided between the interests in proportion of 270 tons at furnace and 597 tons at merchant plants. The developments of the week were not unexpected for they very plainly reflected the course of the market. With no increase in the number of active merchant furnace stacks, and these a plant still holding down the rate of production there was no stimulation of demand hence no need to swell coke production. In fact, the tendency was in the direction of still further checking operation by the very effective expedient of running down on a short time schedule, the furnace having been less than for several weeks past.

INCREASE OF 10,000 TONS BEEHIVE COKE; MORE COAL ABSORBED

Production of beehive coke in the United States increased somewhat during the week ended January 14 according to the report of the Geological Survey prepared by P. C. Tivon. The total output is estimated at 1,860,000 net tons. In comparison with the holiday week preceding, this was an increase of 10,000 tons and was practically the same as in the last full line week. According to the Connellsville Courier production in the Connellsville region was 581,000 tons against 511,000 tons the week before. The cumulative output during the first two weeks in 1922 was 2,010,000 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the corresponding period in 1921 of 1,900,000 tons or 5.2 per cent. The production by states compared with the corresponding week of 1921 was as follows:

State	1922	1921
Pa.	1,860,000	1,900,000
W. Va.	1,860,000	1,900,000
Ohio	1,860,000	1,900,000
Ill.	1,860,000	1,900,000
Ind.	1,860,000	1,900,000
Mo.	1,860,000	1,900,000
W. Va.	1,860,000	1,900,000
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Indicates Clearly That Market Has Not Taken an Upward Turn.

COAL BUYING IS STARTED

By Canadian and Other Railroads and General Consumers Who Realize Cut in Freight Rates a Remote and a Coal Strike a Near Possibility.

The record of coke production last week indicated again and quite clearly that the coke trade has not yet taken the long expected upward turn. Instead of expansion in opportunities for disposing of coke and in increase in production which would result herefrom there was a perceptible lessening of demand and a further decrease in output. The week differed from that immediately preceding in that both furnace and merchant ovens produced less coke than they had the week before. During which the furnace plants worked ahead materially while the merchant field behind. Last week the regional production of 86,550 tons was 567 tons below that of the week preceding the decline in tonnage having been divided between the interests in proportion of 270 tons at furnace and 597 tons at merchant plants. The developments of the week were not unexpected for they very plainly reflected the course of the market. With no increase in the number of active merchant furnace stacks, and these a plant still holding down the rate of production there was no stimulation of demand hence no need to swell coke production. In fact, the tendency was in the direction of still further checking operation by the very effective expedient of running down on a short time schedule, the furnace having been less than for several weeks past.

Even the principal furnace coke producing interest found it desirable to restrict the majority of its plants to five days. Among the merchant operations fewer than six days and more of them ran only two and three days than has been the order for months. One plant produced no coke at all notwithstanding its ovens, which are banked are counted as still being active. The only changes in the even list resulted in a not decrease of 10 in operation. While the iron and steel trades upon the active by which the coke trade is a firm dependent debate the matter of freight rate reductions and the possibility of a coal strike of the miners in the unorganized district with the result that neither the steel nor the coke trades betray any signs of revival the consumers of coal induce to come into the market.

It is long heeded off buying in anticipation that freight rates would be reduced and now realizing that such an event is still far in the future and convinced a coal strike will have an effect on coal production in spite of the fact that the unorganized districts are now reducing the bulk of the coal now going to market coal consumers have reached the conclusion that now is a good time to lay by a stock of fuel. The railroads especially those of Canada, which are large buyers of United States coal have come into the market with the past few days with a view to accumulating a supply against the day when many of the mines may be shut up by a strike.

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NEW IMMIGRATION LAW MAY BAR ALL BUT KIN OF ALIENS

Congress Sentiment Is for the Most Drastic Restriction Ever Enacted.

ALIENS MUST REGISTER

If the Bill Designed to Check Contraband Immigration Becomes a Law, Sentiment Favoring Restrictions Will Be Reflected in Congress.

By Mark Sullivan.

National Political Correspondent of The Courier and the New York Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Immigration, measured by the interest taken in it by individual Congressmen and other members of the government, is very much to the front. The present restriction law, which is more drastic than any ever enacted before, comes to an end in the early summer, and the measures now being written to supersede it will be more drastic yet. They contemplate not only a great reduction in the number of immigrants permitted to come in, but also an alien registration law, which will compel every unauthorized alien to register.

The chief purpose of this latter proposal is to check the further and illegal immigration that now goes on. Government officials describe the extent of this contraband immigration in figures so large as to be almost incredible. Aliens from Eastern Europe come to the West Indies, they say, and from there get into Mexico and thence across the border. Aliens from Asia also come in through Mexico and otherwise. Canada's immigration law requires that the immigrant have \$250 in cash, but it is said that through assistance within the United States the same \$250 is made to serve over and over again for aliens who would be kept out at United States ports by our laws but who land in Canada and then creep in across the border.

United States authorities recommend as the only way to stop this that every alien be compelled to register. Thereafter, any alien unable to show a registration card would be clearly guilty of illegal entry and could be deported. Some of the proposals for the further restriction of immigration will be very drastic. At least one of them will go so far as to exclude every alien except immediate blood relatives of persons already here.

The best informed persons in the government and in Congress regard as a real menace the great quantity of undesirable immigrants who are eager to come in from Russia, Poland and other countries in Eastern Europe. For the moment there can be no legal immigration from Russia, but just as soon as any resumption of formal international relations make it possible, literally millions of Russian immigrants will try to come in. For the present, also, the quota permitted to come in from Poland is exhausted, but it is said that fully 40,000 persons are waiting near Warsaw or Danzig for conditions to materialize that will permit them to come to America. In addition we have been receiving numbers of Russians who cross the border to Poland or Roumania and come to America through various illegal devices as citizens of those countries.

The popular feeling against immigration is overwhelming, and failure to defer to it tends to build up or accentuate in America those conditions of racial antagonism which have caused such unhappiness in some European countries.

The present immigration law permits entrance to this country in one year of three per cent of the number of any national element already here according to the census of 1910. One proposed change is to change the basis back to 1900, or even to 1890. If this were done, and if the appropriate national and racial classifications were made, it would permit to come in as many as are likely to come from the older sources of immigration in the countries of Western Europe which are regarded as not undesirable. At the same time it would still further check the flow from the Eastern European countries.

Our officials not only regret the advocacy of loose immigration by racial elements already here, but also resent the stand taken by some business interests who hold that the best way to assure a large supply of labor at low cost is to let in more immigrants. The steamship companies, who have a direct pecuniary interest in bringing in immigrants, are also said to be taking an attitude that looks to their own profit, rather than to American public opinion.

The feeling throughout the country is strong to the point of sullenness against argument in favor of looser immigration. This body of opinion is just now especially strengthened by the labor unions, which regard it as the height of wickedness to add to our present depression in employment by further immigration. The net result of all this, when it expresses itself in Congress shortly, will undoubtedly be action in the direct or greater restriction.

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Frisk Company Sues.
GREENSBURG, Jan. 24.—The H. C. Frick Coke Company has brought suit against S. I. Blair, of Mount Pleasant township, to recover \$9,226.58. This sum of money represents the price of 15,000 bushels of coal alleged to have been mined and taken from a 22-acre tract of land in Mount Pleasant township within the last six years.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

P. & L. E. and Its Carmen Sign New Working Agreement

DICKERSON RUN, Jan. 21.—James Beatty, G. W. Beatty and H. C. Cable attended a conference in Pittsburgh of officials of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad and representatives of the Carmen's Union at which an agreement was completed and signed and put into effect as of December 5. The outlook is encouraging for the return of furloughed shop employees commencing February 1. From that time the force will be increased from time to time until all are back at work.

FREIGHT CHARGE MORE THAN COST OF COAL HAULED

Advances From 75 to 200 Per Cent During the Past Seven Years.

MORE EFFECT THAN WAGES

Upon the Cost to Consumers: Lower Freight Rates Would Lessen Coal Bills of the Railroads; Should Be Reduced at Least 75 Cents Per Ton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Should the Interstate Commerce Commission decide, as a result of its present inquiry, that rate schedules may properly be lowered, the lower rates should be applied first to coal, the commission was told today by J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, who said he spoke for 2,000 mine operators producing 60 per cent of the country's bituminous coal.

The average freight paid on a ton of coal at the present time between the mines and points of consumption amounted to \$2.27 while the price of coal at the mines is \$2.13, said Mr. Morrow. He estimated that rates had advanced from 75 to 200 per cent, according to locality, since 1914.

Railroads would be justified, he asserted, in making a reduction of 75 cents a ton on the average haul by reason of the savings in their operating costs which had already been attained by reduction in the price of coal during the past year, added to the further savings they would make from the lower freight charges.

"The freight charge of \$1.50 or \$2.00 on a car of coal which can be bought at the mines for from \$50 to \$100," said Mr. Morrow, "shows on its face the disproportion between the transportation cost and the market value of the commodity."

"Doubling the freight rate on a carload of motor cars, for example, from Detroit to Washington between 1914 and 1922, added only \$15 or \$20 to the price of a car selling at approximately \$1,000 to \$1,500. Such a condition makes no material difference to the customer who is ready to pay \$1,000 for a motor car, but an increase of \$20 to \$100 a car of coal, which is being sold at the mines for less than the transportation charge on that coal to destination, will quite obviously have a deterrent effect upon the consumer of that coal who expects to use it in industrial establishments."

To make plain the relation of the transportation charges to the present high price of delivered coal, Mr. Morrow stated that 48 1-2 per cent of each dollar paid for coal ordered by the manufacturer goes to the operator, out of which all his costs must come, while 51 1-2 per cent goes to pay the freight on the coal.

Going into the prospect of a lower production cost of bituminous coal, Mr. Morrow said:

"It may be urged that lower costs of coal should be obtained by reducing the wage scales at the mines. This is true, and we admit that inflation in the wages of the bituminous coal mining industry must be reduced. In this connection, however, we must point out that wages have already been reduced to the approximate level of November, 1917, throughout the mining fields which are not controlled by the United Mine Workers of America. In some of the union fields also wages have been reduced to that approximate level. In the remaining fields wages must be reduced on April 1 next, although to what extent the National Coal Association cannot attempt to say."

Mr. Morrow pointed out that, while wage cuts in the union mines "would result in some lowering" of the mine price of coal, still the effect of such reductions already has been discounted in several fields through reductions in the mine price to meet lower wages and mine prices in competing non-union fields.

"The fact which must be recognized," declared Mr. Morrow, "is that high freight rates are the chief element today in the delivered cost of bituminous coal."

6,587 Former Employees on Pennsy Roll

There were 82 additions to the Pennsylvania Railroad "Roll of Honor" on December 1, 1931, bringing the total number of employees now receiving pension allowances from the Pennsylvania Railroad up to 6,587. Since the pension plan was inaugurated, on January 1, 1900, nearly \$25,000,000 dollars has been paid to retired employees.

Among those retired in December was John T. Tyson, of Blairsville, a member of the Uniontown Division.

Advertisement in The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 21, 1932.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
252	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40	Charles	Corrado-Schneek Coke Co.	Connellsville
309	Ellen No. 2	Waple Coke Co.	Uniontown
190	Edna Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
10	Franklin	Summit-Cville Coke Co.	Connellsville
181	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	Grace	Corrado-Schneek Coke Co.	Connellsville
3	Helen	Sanner I. Lehr	Youngwood
145	Humphreys	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
31	Morgan	Corrado-Schneek Coke Co.	Connellsville
275	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
310	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
22	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Nellis	Nellis Coke Co.	Connellsville
228	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
150	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
90	Revere	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
40	Thomas	Waple Coke Co.	Uniontown
47	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
5,284	729		
FURNACE OVENS			
200	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
352	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
297	Baggaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
500	Bitner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
240	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
550	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
501	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
490	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
328	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
275	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
230	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
110	Dunbar	Amey Manganese Mfg. Co.	Pittsburgh
275	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
232	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
309	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
325	Hosletter	Hosletter-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
210	Junata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
308	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
439	Lansdown 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
502	Lansdown 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Lansdown 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
502	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
227	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
509	Marmora	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
339	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
105	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
250	Orphan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	Palmer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
413	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
145	Shoof	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
425	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
150	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
204	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
201	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
80	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.	Uniontown
184	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
322	Whitney	Hosletter-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	York	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
500	Yorkman	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
342	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
15,172	3,195		

ESTABLISHED 1859 INCORPORATED 1884

JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON	EIGHT	KINGSTON
MOYER	PLANTS:	ENAMEL
VOLCANO		WILLIAM
LAYTON		COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

"50 YEARS SERVICE"

—By—

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Coke Ovens, Glass House, and Mill Operators know the meaning of

"EUREKA"

1507 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mt. Braddock, Pa., Phone 49 Dunbar.

Further Increase In Idle Freight Cars Week Jan. 8

On January 8 there were 646,973 idle freight cars as compared with 618,675 on January 1, or an increase of 27,998 within one week.

This is approximately 28,000 cars more than have been reported, idle because of business conditions during any one period in the last four or five years, the former peak having been on April 8 last, when a total of more than 618,000 was reached.

Of the total on January 8, 493,357 were surplus cars, that is freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service if traffic conditions warranted. This was an increase in that class of cars of 22,341 compared with the first of the year. The remaining 153,316 were idle freight cars in need of repairs over and above the number normally regarded as being in bad condition.

Coal Stocking Advised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Hoover announced today that the government had been advising the stocking of coal in preparation for a possible strike on April 1 and that the Interstate Commerce Commission had sent letters to industries and utilities companies advising them to take the same step.

Government Over Maintained Rail Equipment Hinds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Assertions that the railroads were turned back to their owners after the period of government control in a "broken down condition" were refuted today by W. D. Hinds, in a statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which the former director general of railroads said he believed the government had "substantially over maintained the equipment of the road."

Mr. Hinds told the committee, as a witness in its general railroad inquiry, that reports at the end of Federal control showed locomotives to be in "disappointing better condition" than at the beginning and the condition of freight cars to "compare favorably with that time."

Boys, Porter & Co.

YOUGH PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boys, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

M. H. COCHRAN, President. M. E. STRAWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars.

Youghiogheny Coal	Connellsville Coke
Steam Gas Coking	Furnace and Foundry
	Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections

N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. H. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

TELEPHONE 600 GRANT.

HERBERT De PUT, President. JOHN G. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Work—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 3, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 82,000 TONS. P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Producers Coal & Coke Shippers

Straub-Atkinson Company

Furnace, Foundry & Heating Coke

Gas, Steam, By-Product Coal

Union Arcade Pittsburgh, Pa.

Motor Sand

Yough Sand and Stone Company

DUNBAR, PA.

emplates enlarging its fleet for the purpose of increasing the tonnage.

EVANGELIST ROBBED

Four-Lined Coat Stolen From Rev. G. M. Wyatt at Alverton.

ALVERTON, Jan. 24.—Robbers, on Sunday night, broke into the home of J. B. Hekernell and stole a four-lined coat and a small sum in cash. A skeleton key was used to gain entrance to the house.

The coat taken was the property of Evangelist G. W. Wyatt of Padua, O., who is holding services at the Church of God.

Coal Land For Sale

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has made a number of water shipments of steel products and coal. Results follow.

R. LABOR BOARD FIXES NEW LIMIT FOR OVERTIME PAY

Will Not Begin Until After
the Ninth Hour of
Work.

ALLOWS "SPLIT TRICKS"

Affects 300,000 Clerks, Freight Hand-
lers, Express and Station Employees;
Will Correct Abuses Under Federal
Control; Save Railroads \$15,000,000.

Abolition of penal overtime pay-
ments until after the ninth hour of
work, and authorization of "split
tricks" instead of compulsion, over-
time payments or two shifts for in-
termittent work over a span of more
than eight hours, are important
changes in rules governing railroad
clerical and terminal employees is-
sued by the United States Railroad
Labor Board on Monday.

The new rules, which become ef-
fective February 1, supersede the
national agreement made by the
Federal Administration with the
Brotherhood of Railway and Steam-
ship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Ex-
press and Station Employees, which
has been in effect since January 1,
1920. About 300,000 employees are
affected.

Application of the new split trick
rules and elimination of time and
one-half pay for the ninth hour are
expected to save the railroads mil-
lions of dollars. Labor Board sta-
tisticians estimating that the amount
would reach \$15,000,000 annually.
During the rule hearings many roads
testified that baggage train men
conductors and other employees doing
intermittent work many of them
young boys or aged men formerly
paid \$75 a month were receiving \$175
to \$200 due to operation of the over-
time rule. This overtime will now
be eliminated.

The eight-hour day was retained
in principle, however, as are col-
lective bargaining and union recog-
nition. The new rules, cover all
points in clerical working agree-
ments not covered by rules nego-
tiated between individual roads and
their employees.

Time and one-half pay now ap-
plies only to the tenth hour of work
or thereafter, and to hours worked
if held on duty more than two hours
when called for extra work. Sunday
and holiday work will be paid at
straight time, except where the rail-
road agrees to do otherwise.
Reopening of many small railway
stations, improvement of service to
small towns and on suburban lines
is expected to follow the adoption
of the new rule as to intermittent
work. It will now be possible for
the railroad to place responsible em-
ployees at the smaller stations at all
train hours without the expense
which they claim now a prohibitive
and which has resulted in the em-
ploying of many stations and the handling
of others over to caretakers and
janitors at some hours of the day.

The new rule announced by the
board provides that where actual
service is intermittent eight hours
actual time on duty will be a spread
of 12 hours shall constitute a day's
work. When employees actually
work more than eight hours within
the span or when held longer than
12 hours to perform their work they
are to be paid time and one-half for
the extra time.

Under the old national agreement,
an employee received overtime pay
after expiration of eight hours from
the time he first went on duty al-
though he may have had several
hours of idleness due to the fact
that there was no train service nor
any other duties to perform.

Charges that employees actually
fanned or performed other work for
themselves in such intervals have
been one of the outstanding features
of the criticism leveled at railroad
conditions under federal control.
Where all the work at a station due
to the arrival and departure of trains
only a few minutes and the evening
comes within a spread of 12 hours
such an employee under the new
rule, would work in the morning be
released in the middle of the day
without pay and report in the after-
noon for the remainder of the day's
work. Under the old rule he was
paid overtime for the evening work
or two shifts employed which later
was generally done.

The new rule will also allow the
railroads, at "inter-terminal," where
the arrival and departure of trains
is bunched to employ laborers to
train announcements, gatemen, train
and engine crew callers and employees in
similar positions or split tricks in-
stead of having to maintain two
shifts.


Two Mills Abled.
SEARON Jan. 23—Two more addi-
tional hot mills will be put into op-
eration at the Farrell plant of the
American Sheet & Tin Plate Company.
It was announced Thursday. Since the
first of January the company has been
working only four of the eight hot
mills.

If you have coal land for sale advise
me in The Weekly Courier

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to
Saturday, January 21, 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operator	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
40	Adash	Western d-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
203	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
143	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
240	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
40	Antica	The Wilkey & Feather C. Co.	Uniontown
29	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	Champion	Champion Coke Co.	Uniontown
277	Champion	Champion Coke Co.	Uniontown
118	Crystal	Crystal Coke Co.	Pittsburg
248	Dunbar	Dunbar Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
140	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Edna	Watersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	Eleanor	Edna Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	Finey	Edna Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
119	Garewood	Aetna-Clyde Coke Co.	Connellsville
88	Gentle	Gentle & Sons Coke Co.	Uniontown
119	Griffin No. 1	Griffin Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
135	Griffin No. 2	Griffin Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Harbert	Civilian Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
42	Hills de	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
184	Hill Top	James H. Hoover	McKeeslandtown
88	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
185	Huskins	Huskins & Sons C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
100	Isabella	Isabella Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	Jones	Union Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Katherine	Union Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	Liberty	Liberty Coke Co.	Uniontown
400	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Little Gem	The Slater Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Low Price	Civilian Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	Marion	Southern Coke Co.	Uniontown
300	Mc Hope	Mc Hope Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Old Home	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Uniontown
202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
30	Puritan No. 3	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
70	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	Ran Hill	Ran Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
276	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
40	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
20	Sackett	H. C. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
26	Sapper	Reilly-Culligan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
378	Seagriff	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Shamrock	Shamrock Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
60	Sunshine 2	McKeeslandtown C. & C. Co.	McKeeslandtown
400	Thompson 8	Thompson & Sons Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Tower Hill 1	Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburg
394	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill & Sons Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgie	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
148	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
909	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
26	Yukon	Wayne Coal Co.	Uniontown
FURNACE OVENS			
100	Allen	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Allen, Pa.
100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	Brister Hill	Brister Hill Coke Co.	Pittsburg
428	Burlington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
154	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	Edenboro	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	Fairbank	Strothers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
400	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	Geneva	McKeeslandtown Coke Co.	Leetonia, Ohio
200	Isabella	Isabella Coke Co.	Isabella
462	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
516	Leekrohn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Township, Pa.
80	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
480	Orion	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
360	Reno	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
6286	797		



SEABOARD FUEL COMPANY
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE
OPERATORS & SHIPPERS
COAL
COOKING-GAS-STEAM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Homer L. Burchinal
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER
625 and 827 Fayette Title & Trust Bldg.,
Uniontown, Pa.
Specialties—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants. Examina-
tion and reports on coal properties. Valuations, superintendence,
plans, estimates. Mine and property surveys.
Engineer for 40 independent companies in Pennsylvania and West
Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric printing ad-
justment.
Home Phone 325. Tri-State Phone 554.

Buffalo Furnaces
Seek Readjustment
Coal, Coke, Ore Rates

BUFFALO, Jan. 19—The Lack-
awanna Steel Company, the Hann
Furnace Company, the W. W. Spar-
row Steel Corporation, Rogers
Brown & Company, the Donner Steel
Company and the Donner Union Coke
Corporation have joined in filing with
the Interstate Commerce Commission
at Washington a formal complaint
asking the commission to prescribe
reasonable rates on coal and coke to
Buffalo and minimum rates on iron
ore from Lake ports to interior points.
Some months ago these interests
held a conference with the Interstate
Commerce Commission. The filing of
the formal complaint accepted as
evidence that these interests see no
relief in sight from the general rate
investigation now in progress before
the commission and are convinced that

whatever reduction might result
would apply to ore as well as to fuel
without a differential on ore from
lake ports to interior furnaces

**West Penn May
Furnish Power
To Valley Mines**

Plans for carrying power to the coal
mines in the Indian Creek valley are
being considered by the West Penn
Power Company. It has not yet been
definitely determined to construct a
line up the mountains but it is pos-
sible that such action may be taken
and, if so, in the very near future.
There are a number of mines, large
and small, in the valley but just how
many of these are in on the power
deal is not known here.

If it is finally determined to build
the line the work may be completed
by the middle of summer. The new
work would begin at the terminus of
the present high tension line at the
booster station of the Mountain Wa-
ter Supply Company at Indian Creek
and extend for a distance of probab-
ly 10 miles. The shortest cut over the
mountains to the mining centers
would be taken.
At present the Indian Creek valley
coal mines are using power made at
the plants. The West Penn could
supply it much cheaper and it is on
the request of a number of the mines
that the extension of the power line is
being considered.
The new project would not include
lighting of private residences, as the
power line would be purely for indus-
trial purposes.

State Allowed To Intervene in I. C. V. Battle

In a lengthy opinion handed down
in Uniontown Tuesday, Judge J.
Q. Van Swearingen overruled and dis-
missed demurrers filed by the defend-
ants in the litigation in which the
Mountain Water Supply Company, the
Dunbar Water Supply Company and
the Pennsylvania Railroad Company
seek to prevent 30 coal companies and
individuals in the Indian Creek valley
from emptying mine water into In-
dian creek and thereby polluting the
water supply of the plaintiff com-
panies in which approximately \$11-
000,000 has been invested. The de-
fendants through demurrers, sought
to have the actions of the water com-
panies tried separately instead of
jointly and to have the commonwealth
restrained from intervening in behalf
of the plaintiffs.
The action is but another step in
the preliminary skirmish of what
promises to be the greatest legal bat-
tle in the annals of the state. A great
array of legal talent will be lined up
including the attorney general of the
state and not less than a score of
leading lawyers of the county and
state.
The rapid progress of the coal de-
velopment of the Indian Creek valley
spells destruction to the water supply
system of the railroad company and
its subsidiaries owing to the fact that
the amount of mine water laden with
sulphuric acid that is being emptied
into Indian creek is being materially
increased from year to year. It has
been reported that already the effect
of the acid in the water is noticeable
on engines of the railroad company
for which the water is used chiefly.
It is estimated that a month will be
required in the taking of testimony
when the trial of the case is under-
way. Both sides have been busy for
more than two years preparing data
while the legal forces have been pre-
paring for that on or the battle.

Foreigners Buy P. R. R. Stock.
On December 1 the percentage of
Pennsylvania Railroad stock held in
foreign countries was 77 as com-
pared with 292 on November 30 and
1,000 on October 31, 1922.

Join the Partnership of 183,000 Owners in the Bell Telephone System

Become a Partner as well as a Subscriber

Not ten or a hundred or ten hundred people own
the business, but a hundred and eighty-three thousand
men and women, from all over the country, who have
invested in one of the great American industries which
bases its stability on that of the nation itself and the
millions who, like you, use its service daily.

Shares of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
stock have recently been selling around \$118

It may be bought by anyone through any bank or
broker, or through any responsible broker on the Phila-
delphia, New York, Chicago, Boston or Washington
Stock Exchange.

An attractive investment for conservative people

The Company has 40 years of dividend history of
never less than 7 1/2 per cent.
The earnings of the business are remarkably steady
through periods of bad general business conditions as
well as good.

Assets are far in excess of capital and debts.
There is character and enterprise in the manage-
ment of the business.

There is public confidence in its fair dealing.
One share will at the present dividend rate, pay
you a return of \$9.00 a year. The dividends of a few
shares will pay your telephone bill.

We shall be glad to furnish further information if
you so desire.

Buy outright through your Bank or Broker, or on the Partial-payment Plan

Banks do not recommend any particular stock

They desire, however, to encourage systematic saving and careful invest-
ment and most of them afford the service and facilities of their loan departments to
customers who desire to purchase reliable securities on the partial-payment plan.

The usual arrangement is to make an advance payment of approximately one-
fifth of the purchase price, and pay off the balance gradually.

The dividends on the stock will more than pay the interest on the loan.

It is a fine way to save—to make a start as an investor—is a partner in a
conservative, reliable, established business.

The following banks will assist their customers in making such investments:

- Colonial National Bank, Connellsville, Pa.
- First National Bank, Connellsville, Pa.
- Second National Bank, Connellsville, Pa.
- Title & Trust Co. of Western Pennsylvania, Connellsville, Pa.
- Union National Bank, Connellsville, Pa.
- First National Bank, Vanderburgh, Ind.
- Your's Trust Company, Connellsville, Pa.
- First National Bank, Dawson, Pa.
- Central Bank of Dunbar, Pa., Dunbar, Pa.
- First National Bank, Dunbar, Pa.
- First National Bank, Perryopolis, Pa.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania

E. F. Patterson, Local Manager

Connellsville Foundry, Machine and Steel Casting Company

Connellsville, Penna.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

LAFAYETTE MINE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Pump Repairs for All Kinds of Pumps

Woodlined Pipe & Fittings

Larry Wheels & Axles

Wheels and Axles for Mine Locomotives

Prompt Attention Given to All Mine Repair Work.

W. W. PARSHALL G. S. HARSH JAMES E. GRAY

PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and
Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

HENRY OLIVEL, President. JOHN JENKINS, Secretary.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Company
PRODUCERS OF
Highest Quality Standard Old Basin Connellsville Coke
AND
By-Product Coking Coal

General Offices:—South 10th and Mifflin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

